

From.  
Spring Stock is  
tempting prices in  
Fixings generally.  
Little time spent  
merchandise.  
Colored Bosoms, etc.

OS.,  
et.

ON PIPE...

TTINGS

ND...

GOODS

VERY

DESCRIPTION.

and Planing Mills

, Etc.

Machinery.

PLY CO.

S. Broad St.

residences or shops. All

to setting up and im-

all work guaranteed; this

pipe bursts telephone

Walker Dunson,

& DUNSON,

TE AND LOANS.

et lot, east front, for

and West Peachtree,

at 7 and 8 per cent.

house and store for

at Peachtree lot at a

street, \$2,750, rented for

house, water, gas and

at alley side and rear,

front; \$4,700; \$700 cash,

able; telephone 1,238.

MAN & SON,

Renting and

Agents,

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an on real estate; local

reasonable terms.

ul house and corner

the south side of

for some small family.

ely arranged and as

corner lot, 5x145, as

This place has about

improvements, and

house and lot close

cost not over \$5,000.

to fill the place if

we will submit to

EBMAN & SON,

S Peachtree St.

E BARGAINS.

et, 40x100, easy terms.

reet, 40x120; \$250 cash,

West End, 52x126; \$250

et, 50x170; will take

park, \$1,000, terms

Pay, 50x200, terms

50x100; \$250 cash, bal-

50x175, to exchange

venue, to exchange

cheater to exchange

miles from Atlanta.

exchange for lumber

lot, \$200 in block

exchange for At-

of ROBERTS.

Manhattan park; lot

ad.

house on good

in make terms to

adjoining corporate

lot branch; beauti-

with double amount

et. Telephone 82

VOL. XXVIII

GETTING LIGHT  
ON A LYNCHINGSouth Carolina Trial That Is a  
State's Sensation.

PROMINENT MEN ON TRIAL

They Are Resting Under Charges of  
Revolting Murder.

HELPLESS WOMEN TO DEATH

Courtroom Yesterday Was Packed  
to Its Capacity—The Story of  
the Crime.Walterboro, S. C., February 20.—(Spe-  
cial.)—Dr. W. B. Ackerman, Frank Jenney,  
Frank Brant and Wyman Kiers are on  
trial charged with the murder of Hannah  
Walker, as she is named in the indictment.  
The courtroom today was packed as it  
was before.The back men were standing on the tops  
of benches, held in place by those packed  
about them. Within the railing were many  
ladies—mothers and young sisters and  
gray-haired fathers of the four men who  
stood in the elevated dock with folded  
arms towering about those around them.  
And facing the jurors as they were pre-  
sented.Early last fall St. Michael's church, in  
Walterboro, was broken into and a  
pile with one or two pieces of church  
furniture were stolen. There was no clewto the thief, but several lawless acts had  
recently been committed in the neighbor-  
hood, and Isham Kearse was suspected.  
Although there was no other evidence  
against him than general distrust, the  
set of the church property was charged  
to him.Kearse was a young negro of a riving  
habitation who sought regular employ-  
ment, and it is probable that his living  
was not honestly made. For some time af-  
ter the church robbery he did not appear  
in that neighborhood, but about the first  
day of December news was received that  
he was at his mother's house, in Colleton  
county, a few miles over the Barnwell line.  
According to the evidence given at the in-  
quest on the night of December 23, four  
men from Barnwell rode across into Col-  
leton and getting two colored citizens to  
join them, proceeded to the house of old  
Hannah Kearse. Isham was intercepted  
as he was coming out of the door.He was halted, his hands securely tied with  
ropes, which was passed around his neck  
and then fastened to the back of a buggy  
occupied by two of the party, which was  
driven at a rapid pace for Broxton's  
bridge, about two miles away. The unfor-  
tunate man was several times jerked off  
his feet and dragged over the roots and  
logs of a country road.Before reaching Broxton's bridge two of  
the men returned to the house for the  
body of the woman, and the other three  
men remained in the buggy. The latter  
seventeen-year-old woman with a five-  
month-old babe. Those in charge of the  
men awaited the coming of the women  
at the bridge.When they came up the negroes were in-  
terrogated about the theft from St. Mi-  
chael's church. Isham denied it, and the  
others persisted in declaring their igno-  
rance of the thief. The three were then  
stripped of their clothing and the men be-  
gan beating their naked bodies with bu-  
ggy traces. It might be a charity to say  
that these torturers were inflamed with  
man whiskey.Several times Isham Kearse begged them  
to shoot him. He finally fell unconscious,  
and the women broke away and ran into  
the woods. The whites made a fire near  
Kearse, threw an old coat over him and  
went away.That was on Monday night. On Wednes-  
day the body of Kearse was found where  
he had fallen under the cruel blows. A hun-  
dred yards away in the swamp, lying in  
water about a foot deep, was the body of  
old Hannah. She lay as she had fallen—  
face downward and arms extended.The young woman had managed to make  
her way home, where she lay for several  
days in a critical condition. She was  
died. The body of the woman was out of  
clothing. The external evidence of violence  
was a blistered arm and leg.The dissecting of the body showed that  
at least one-half the tissues were crushed  
and putrified. These injuries must have  
been done with a rounded, pliable instru-  
ment and could have produced death in  
a very short time. The indications were  
that the person had been in perfect health.  
There were no evidences of drowning; no  
water in the lungs.The injuries noted could have produced  
death from the shock within a few min-  
utes.On the Cross-Examination.  
On the cross-examination he said he made  
the examination at night by the light of  
fires and lanterns. The body was not de-  
composed. The blistering of one-third of  
the body surface could in time produce  
death. The body had been lacerated and  
the tissues crushed over half.Testimony of Eddie Varne.  
Eddie Varne was the next witness and  
testified to finding of the bodies, the mur-  
der having taken place within a quarter of  
a mile of his house. The defense brought  
out the fact that witness had been accom-  
panying Detective Newbold and argued  
that he was antagonistic to the defendants.  
Several legal traps followed during which  
the jury was sent out.Williams Changes His Statement.  
A. D. Williams, a young negro, was the  
next witness. He denied having been at the  
house of Frank Hurs, and he argued that  
he was in the party that came over the line  
from Barnwell. On that evidence the jury  
rendered a verdict against the Barnwell  
men.Dr. Ackerman is a comparatively young  
man and a practicing physician. The  
other Barnwell men are well-to-do and be-  
long to the best class of farmers. Brant,

the oldest of them, is about forty years of  
age.  
The accused were arrested and lodged in  
the Walterboro jail where they have since  
remained. It has been quite possible for  
them to have gone out on bond, but no  
attempts have been made in that direction.  
It is said their apartments in the jail have  
been nicely furnished and that the pris-  
oners have had a rather pleasant time in their  
confinement.  
It is not known what the defense will  
but it is understood that the defense will



SOLICITOR DUNCAN BELLINGER.

ing to prove an alibi, medical testimony  
will be offered to prove that the whipping  
administered could not have produced  
death; the theory will be advanced that  
shortly before being taken from his house  
Isham drank stolen whisky which was poi-  
soned and the old woman fell down in  
the water and drowned herself. It may  
also be argued that Isham's wife, in not  
heeding the alarm and getting a red to her  
husband and his mother, is as much re-  
sponsible for their deaths as anyone. This  
proposition has already been advanced.  
Solicitor Duncan Bellinger, who is con-  
ducting the prosecution for the state, enjoys  
the distinction of having, as a delegate in  
the constitutional convention, introduced  
the anti-lynch bill which was incor-  
porated in the state's organic law. He has  
stuck to it, however great the pressure  
may be. It is known that he has recently  
been approached by influential friends of  
the accused and been asked to refrain from  
making a vigorous fight for conviction,  
but he has given cold comfort.

Judge James Aldrich, in the state  
lynchers would select to sit in their case.  
There has been but one man ever convicted  
in this state for lynching or whipping.  
He was a white man and beat a negro to  
death. The jury found him guilty of man-  
slaughter and recommended him to mercy.  
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death. The jury found him guilty of man-  
slaughter and recommended him to mercy.

Chief counsel for the prisoners is Colonel  
Robert Brant, a brother-in-law of Judge  
Aldrich, and a lawyer whose ability  
is generally recognized. He is assisted by  
practitioners of the law, including Messrs.  
M. P. Howell, Garber, Podgett and  
Granger.

A peculiarity of the case is that while  
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the night of the killing and that the four  
defendants had left his house on that  
night, returning after midnight.

The judge decided that the appearance  
of hostility was indicated in the state-  
ment of the witness, Williams then ad-  
mitted signing the statement but said he had  
done so under threats from Detective New-  
bold, who said if he did not sign it he  
could put him in jail.

Nothing in that written statement was  
true, he now swore.

The case resumed at 7 o'clock. The in-  
dications, however, are that it will be a  
battle in which doctors will play as im-  
portant parts as lawyers.

THE GAME GOES ON.

Over a Million Dollars Withdrawn  
from the Treasury Yesterday.

Washington, February 20.—The treasury  
gold reserve at the close of business today  
stood at \$24,419,367. The withdrawals for  
the day aggregated \$1,699,987. It is expected  
that tomorrow the gold reserve will ex-  
ceed \$200,000,000.

ON A M'KINLEY BASIS.

BILL IN THE SENATE TO GOVERN  
MATRIMONIAL MATCHES.

Senators Say That American Girls Who  
Buy Foreigners Must Be Pro-  
tected.

Washington, February 20.—The sena-  
to-day took up the bill that was before it  
yesterday to regulate marriage in the  
District of Columbia.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Hoar,  
forbidding the issue of marriage licenses  
in cases where one of the parties is an  
alien, without a certificate of the minister  
or consul of the country of which the  
alien is a citizen.

He said that he wanted to protect Ameri-  
can women—attractive by beauty, accom-  
plishments, or booty, from the rapacity  
of foreign adventurers, whether titled or  
untitled.

Under the laws of some foreign countries  
an officer of the army could not contract a  
lawful marriage with an American girl  
without the assent of his own government.

And under French law no person under  
twenty-five could contract a lawful mar-  
riage without the assent of his parents.

Mr. Hoar gave some instances of Ameri-  
can marriages being repudiated in Ger-  
many because they were not celebrated in  
compliance with the law of that country.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill  
was passed.

SOWN ON STORMY WATER.

HOUSE SENDS THE SEED RESOLU-  
TION TO CONFERENCE.

Probably Brought About Through a  
Desire To See It Sprout—Sal-  
aries of Indian Agents.

Washington, February 20.—On motion of  
W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, the house re-  
fused to concur in the senate amendmen-  
tary bill to the general appropriation bill  
and it was sent to conference.

The senate joint resolution requiring the  
secretary of agriculture to purchase and  
distribute seeds as in former years was re-  
ported favorably from the committee on  
agriculture by Mr. Willis, republican, of  
Delaware, and he asked unanimous con-  
sent for its present consideration.

Mr. Edmunds, democrat of Pennsylvania,  
objected and the resolution went to the  
calendar.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken  
up in the committee of the whole. In the  
general debate Mr. Nelson, republican, of  
Ohio, departing from the text before him,  
made a speech advising the passage of a  
protective tariff bill, in the course of which  
he had read from the clerk's desk extracts  
from the speech of Major McKinley, at the  
Marquette Club dinner in Chicago, Febru-  
ary 12th.

Efforts by the friends of other  
presidential candidates to head off this ad-  
vertisement of the Ohio candidate on the  
part of the house were unavailing.

When the committee of the whole reached  
the paragraph in the bill providing the pay  
for the five Indian inspectors, a motion was  
made to reduce their salaries from \$3,000 to  
\$2,500. That had been done in the last two  
previous bills and the action of the Indian  
committee in fixing them at the figure nam-  
ed in the statute establishing the office met  
objection on both sides of the chamber.

The motion to reduce the salaries was made  
by Mr. Dockery and supported by Messrs.  
Cannon, republican, of Illinois, and Hen-  
derson, republican, of Ohio.

The appropriations committee, and by Mr.  
Dingley, chairman of the committee on  
Indian Affairs. The latter gentleman  
earnestly appealed to the friends of the  
whole not to follow the Indian committee  
in its policy of raising salaries, and was  
answered by Mr. Grip, who said that the  
motion to reduce the salaries of the inspec-  
tors was as unjustifiable as would be  
any to reduce the salary of the gentleman  
from Maine and compel him to accept the  
reduced salary in lieu of other emolu-  
ments.

The Indian committee's position was  
supported by Mr. Hopkins, republican, of  
Ohio, and Mr. Sherman, republican, of  
New York, chairman, and the Dockery  
amendment was defeated—56 to 33.

Perferring the consideration of the bill a  
message from the senate was received an-  
nouncing the passage of the diplomatic and  
consular appropriation bill. Mr. Hitt, chair-  
man of the committee on foreign affairs,  
asked concurrence in the senate amend-  
ment. They were but three in number—  
increasing the salary of the consul at Cape  
Town to \$3,000; making a secretary of lega-  
tion in Liberia at \$1,000, and appropriating  
\$10,000 to cover expenses of officers already  
in the service detailed to make inspection  
of consulates. The motion of Mr. Hitt was  
agreed to.

The committee then rose and at 5:30  
o'clock the house adjourned.

D. A. R. ELECTS OFFICERS.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson Made President  
General of the Society.

Washington, February 20.—The National  
Daughters of the American Revolution by  
practically unanimous vote this morning  
elected as president general Mrs. Adlai  
Stevenson, 192 ballots being cast, of which  
Mrs. Stevenson received 182, the remainder  
being principally for Mrs. John B. Foster,  
who had declined renomination for office.

Mrs. Philip H. Hurns, of Boston, wife of  
the chief constructor of the navy, was  
elected vice president in charge of organiza-  
tion. Mrs. E. B. Rogers, of Washington,  
first vice president general.

Stanton Was Selected.

Richmond, Va., February 20.—The state  
democratic convention, which decided in  
favor of Stanton as the place for holding  
the democratic state convention. The date  
is June 4th and the basis of representation  
will be one delegate for each hundred votes  
cast in the last election for president.











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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street.  
ST. LOUIS—Great Northern Hotel.  
DENVER, COLO.—Hamilton & Kendrick.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.  
Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

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## 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., February 21, 1896.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are only four men in the field to receive money for The Constitution—the Messrs. Woodliffe and Messrs. Kersh and Wilcox. All others are impostors and should be treated as such. Pay them no money, as their receipts are not worth the paper they are written on.  
In the city our collectors are Messrs. A. M. Erwin, B. B. and G. W. Tasker.

## Watch Your Address.

Subscribers to The Constitution are urged to watch the date on their addresses. That date, if passed, indicates that the subscriber is in arrears therefrom; if a future date, that he has paid up to it. All subscribers are urged to watch this date, so that they are properly credited. If the date is not correct write at once.

## Macon Subscribers.

Will please transfer their business with The Constitution through the Parker Railway News Company, which is authorized to receipt for moneys paid.

"What a remarkable southern morning newspaper is the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution! It is full of news, local and telegraphic. Editorially, it is unexcelled either in this sunny south or elsewhere. And as for advertisements, it is liberally patronized. Every one of Atlanta's 100,000 population must subscribe for it, for it is the biggest, most popular, and one of the best and cleanest newspapers published south of Mason and Dixon's line."  
—From the Philadelphia American

## The Sound Money Bolters.

The cuckoo organs, hardly knowing in what direction to beat the wind, are declaring that the free coinage democrats of the south are preparing to bolt. Considering the real nature of the situation, this is about as curious a route around the truth as the cuckoos have ever taken. There is not, in any democratic state in any part of the country, the slightest sign that the free coinage democrats have any intention of bolting their party. It is only men who know the weakness of their faction that are ready to bolt, and the free coinage democrats of the south are so sure of their strength—so sure that an overwhelming majority of the people are with them that the idea of their bolting is about as absurd as anything that could be conceived of.

On the other hand, as our readers know, all signs and threats of bolting and all evidence of a desire to bolt are confined to the men who, with unconscious humor call themselves "sound" money men.

Only the other day, there was a funny little convention in Galveston, Tex., composed of those who, with unintentional sarcasm, call themselves "sound" money men. These men met to protest against the action of the state executive committee in fixing the state primaries on the same day and in arranging to give the democrats of Texas an opportunity to express their views on the silver question. These men were afraid of the people. Now the whole talk of the few men who met in Galveston—facetiously calling "sound" money men—was about bolting, and the only reason they failed to make a declaration to that effect was because of the belief that some of the older heads expressed to the effect that the national convention, controlled by the humorously named "sound" money men from the non-democratic states, would inject into the platform a declaration in favor of the single gold standard.

That was the sole reason why the funny named "sound" money men were induced to postpone their purpose to bolt. And yet the cuckoos talk solemnly about a purpose on the part of the free coinage democrats to bolt! Take another case, where the "sound" money men have organized a bolt—the case of the Kentucky legislature. It shows beyond all question that the men who sarcastically style themselves "sound" money men are mere narrow-gauge politicians who care nothing for their party and its principles, being ready to leave it for the purpose of worshipping at the shrine of gold coin-

traction and national banks, both of which represent ideas and policies utterly antagonistic to democratic principles. The attitude of these Kentucky bolters shows how easy it is for republican principles to make rule-or-ruin politicians out of men who have heretofore been parading as democrats.

In the Kentucky legislature there are five or six men who, with unconscious sarcasm, call themselves "sound" money men. These men have become so completely bound to the republican policy of gold contraction and national banks that they are not only willing to sacrifice a United States democratic senator, but prefer to see a republican elected, feeling assured that the republican will more completely represent their financial views than any genuine democrat ever did or could.

As The New Orleans Times-Democrat suggests, the obstinacy of these humorously named "sound" money men is as ominous of their party fealty as it is of the decay of their devotion to democratic principles.

All the signs and symptoms of bolting that have been manifested thus far have come from the element that, with unconscious satire, has taken the name of "sound" money as the seal of its devotion to republican ideas.

## The Cuban Struggle.

The news from Cuba is to the effect that the patriots are concentrating their forces in the neighborhood of Havana, and the inference from this is that they propose to meet the Spanish mercenaries more than half way. They are handicapped by the lack of men, arms and money, but the Americans, in their conflicts with the British and Tories, had larger odds to contend against. The Cubans are fighting as our forefathers fought, for home rule, honest government and political liberty. It is a glorious cause to fight for, no matter in what land the conflict takes place; and every American with a spark of patriotism in his bosom as big as a lightning bug's lamp, must sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle against Spanish tyranny and oppression.

The cold and unsympathetic attitude of our own government thus far is enough to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of all Americans who care for liberty. Many members of congress who appear to have forgotten the character of the American struggle for freedom, are apparently anxious to postpone recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba; but it is to be hoped that the attitude of the people of this country and their well-known sympathy for the Cuban patriots will have the effect of causing congress to act in the matter before the new Spanish commander, noted for his brutality and bloodthirstiness, begins his campaign of wanton massacre.

The United States owes this much to any people struggling for liberty, but especially to Cuba, which is a part of this continent.

## A Popular Idea.

The experiments of Massachusetts and New Jersey in the construction of first-class highways have aroused a good deal of interest in other states. Massachusetts spent \$700,000 last year on her roadways, and she is willing to spend still more this year. In New Jersey, too, the people are anxious to be taxed if they can get good roads. In many states, north and south, it is suggested that it would be a good plan to work the convicts on the public highways. Their labor would in time furnish every locality with good roads, and thus employ the wayward and uncontentious and skilled labor. The outdoor work would be a good thing for the health of the prisoners, and if properly guarded they could not escape any more easily than under the present system.

With first-class highways our farms will rapidly increase in value, and their owners will have better facilities for carrying their products to market, while the item of saving in the wear and tear of vehicles is of important consideration. With these improvements, our rural districts will attract settlers, and the country will draw the surplus population of the towns. Perhaps this points to the solution of the convict problem.

## Evidently a Mistake.

The Washington Post credits the following item concerning Aaron Burr to a young Alabama lawyer: Speaking of Burr reminds me of a visit I made a few days ago to Cahaba, the old-time capital of Alabama, where Burr spent considerable time, and where he built a handsome residence, perhaps the finest in the place, unless the one owned by William L. Yancey was superior to it. When railroads began to be built Cahaba did not remain the capital of the state very long, and one by one the families that had made the place famous for fashion, hospitality and learning moved away, and when I saw it a few days ago it was a cotton field, with here and there the remains of an old brick chimney—not a house is left standing; even the cemetery has been removed or trampled down until all traces of it are obliterated.

The Alabamian is probably mistaken in regard to one point. In 1806 Burr was a fugitive from justice. He had induced the unfortunate Blennerhassett to go into his filibustering scheme against Mexico, but the federal government took the alarm, and the federal adventurer was suspected of treason. He made his way, intending to reach the coast, through Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi into Alabama, where he was captured.

It is not likely that under such circumstances Burr would stop in Cahaba long enough to build a handsome residence. Parton's "Life of Burr" does not mention this alleged incident, although it gives voluminous details of Burr's journey and capture.

After the ex-president was made

a prisoner he rode on horseback under guard through Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, where he was tried for treason and acquitted by the Scotch verdict of "not proved."

At a time when Burr was dodging United States marshals and sheriffs, it is not reasonable to suppose that he would stop long enough in any one place to build a home, especially when he was without a family. He never returned to Alabama, nor was he ever in that territory before 1800.

## A Needed Improvement.

Hawkinsville has taken a step in the right direction by securing a committee of her leading and progressive citizens to Washington to urge the committee on rivers and harbors to make an appropriation for the removal of the obstructions in the Ocmulgee river.

The Ocmulgee flows through one of the most productive regions in Georgia. It is a navigable stream at present, but during a part of every year transportation is blocked by the obstructions which are in the way when the river is low.

It is conceded by all who are familiar with the situation that a comparatively small government appropriation would make the river navigable all the year round, and this great waterway would then convey millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products, naval stores, lumber, etc., to the coast at a trifling cost for freightage.

We feel confident that when the facts are presented to the committee it will recommend a liberal appropriation for the improvement of this long neglected and important river.

## The Bond Business.

Editor Godkin, of The Evening Post, is inclined to make light of "The endless chain" argument of The London Economist. The London paper, taking its cue from the gold standard papers of this country, possibly from The Evening Post, in regard to the process by which gold is taken from the treasury, says: "The endless chain which empties the treasury reserve, almost as fast as it is refilled, continues in operation until the legislature can be persuaded to pass a measure of reform which will put the currency upon a sound basis."

This was precisely what The Post was saying a few weeks ago, but that was before Editor Godkin had discovered that Mr. Carlisle, in plain violation of the law, is retiring the greenbacks and treasury notes from circulation as fast as they are redeemed in gold. Having made sure that this process is going on, Editor Godkin now says that "it is an interesting question whether the \$100,000,000 of gold secured by the recent bond sale will bring us to the end of the chain or not. A certain amount of currency is required to transact the daily business of the country, and when the balance is locked up in the treasury the chain will cease to operate."

In other words, when Mr. Carlisle, in clear violation of the law, locks up all the greenbacks and treasury notes except those which the New York banks need for their own use, there will be no further demand for gold for export, and if there is, there will be no way to get it. We should think that even Editor Godkin, who has been described recently by Professor Peck, of Columbia college, as a moral humbug, would halt before making such an argument as this. The contention is that the treasury will suspend gold payments because the banks will refuse to pay out greenbacks. But what is to become of precious "parity"? Is it to be lost in the shuffle? When the "chain" comes to an end both gold and legal tenders will be at a premium over silver and silver certificates, and the people who hold these will have just as much right to demand that they be redeemed in gold as those who hold greenbacks and treasury notes. Else what is to become of precious "parity"?

Is it to be observed that Editor Godkin speaks of "the \$100,000,000 of gold secured by the recent bond sale." A great many people supposed that the government had sold its bonds for a premium that would bring into the treasury \$111,000,000. This was the result of the transaction on the face of it, but let's see what the facts are: On the day that the bids were opened the treasury held \$45,000,000 in gold. The bonds were sold at an average of 111, giving the treasury \$111,000,000 as the result. The reserve, therefore, should stand at \$156,000,000. At the close of business on Wednesday \$78,000,000 had been paid in on the bond account, but the reserve was only \$91,000,000. It should have been \$123,000,000.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is something dead up the creek so far as the bond sale was concerned. It is a case of now you see it, and now you don't. The bond sale is a failure, and thus seeing from end to end, it did not see a single man touch a glass of wine or mug of lager beer. Father Nutsdorf, of Liverpool, spoke of it with amazement saying that in England, if over three hundred men sat down together at the table, they would not rise up before some of them would show the effects of liberal potatoes. I confess that I was surprised at what I could have hardly believed except for the testimony of my own senses, but which was most gratifying, not only for the editorial profession, but for the country which they represent."

John James Ingalls, the Kansas orator, once bought a ranch at low range and when he went to inspect it found that it was in the bed of the Mississippi—very low, indeed, and with no hope of recovery. Two New York men, however, were in still worse fix than the fretful porcupine of Kansas. Not long ago H. J. Jones and J. T. Lamar, of Syracuse, purchased a tract of 20,000 acres of Kentucky located in Johnson county. They got it at a great bargain—caught the seller in a pinch as they thought, though subsequent events have shown that this idea. As soon as the transfer was made the New Yorkers came to Kentucky to inspect their purchase. A faithful search has failed to reveal any part of it anywhere on earth or in the heavens above or in the waters on or under the earth. In fact, the only place where it is in the large and enticing map which the seller exhibited in making the sale, and which he was kind enough to give them along with the deed to the mythical land, they have nothing else to show for the good money they gave to the man in a pinch and will try to get relief through the United States courts.

Eugene Field explained the matter, and declared that Nye was one of the most temperate men in America. But the humorist disclaimed to say a word in his own defense. Always a hard worker, he toiled away with feverish energy, writing his syndicate letters and plays and delivering lectures.

The collapse had to come. The man who loved his fellows as he loved his self, and who had never written a harsh word about any human being, living or dead, went through his daily routine with a shadow on his once smiling face, and a dull, gnawing pain at his heart. He made the discovery that the people who laughed with him did not sympathize with him when he was crushed under the burden of his weary life. It humiliated him to think that men regarded him only as a "fellow of infinite jest," a merry-maker who was to be cast aside when it suited their caprice.

The world will miss him, and he will be vindicated. The mistakes and misfortunes of genius are never severely judged by posterity. Shakespeare and Burns outlive the Puritans who denounced them because they followed the social fashions of their time, and Poe's later biographers say that the stories of his habits were mainly the inventions of his envious rivals who smarted under his severe but just criticism. These geniuses, like Addison, Swift, Dickens and a host of others, were tempted by "cakes and ale" and stirred by "the rustle of a petticoat," but they are judged now by their virtues and their work, and not by their occasional follies.

Bill Nye's fame will not suffer, and before he is cold in death a thousand pens and a million tongues will pay tribute to his loving heart, and men will sadly say that much of the sunshine of their lives departed with him.

We are afraid that Senator Hill's "sense of duty" will come to a head before long and burst with a loud report. Why doesn't the Hon. D. B. Hill want the "X ray" of investigation turned on the transaction between Carlisle and Banker Morgan? Surely he isn't afraid that there is anything wrong—and if there's nothing wrong, who's to be hurt?

The colored brethren are beginning to fight over the privilege of selling themselves at St. Louis. And, really, it is an inestimable privilege. Fitzsimmons is not only trying to talk Maher to death, but has issued a card to "the American people." This is a little too sumptuous. Fitz should be more careful in future. He should address his proclamations thus: "To my friends in New York and New England—the only place on the continent where prize fighting is permitted."

Edward Atkinson sent Mr. Dana a quart jar containing dinner enough for several people, cooked on his celebrated mesmeric lamp. Mr. Dana looked at the dinner and smelt of it and then quietly went to bed. The Sun came out as usual, but there was a good deal of effulgence lacking.

There are only seven avowed candidates for the republican nomination.

John Sherman says that Mr. Cleveland would sign the Dingley tariff bill if it could pass the senate. And John Sherman is a man of honor. It is well known to all democrats that the president is not much of a tariff reformer at this time.

Poor Bill Nye is dying. He is the humorist who invented the phrase "sound money man," and applied it to a leading gold monometallist.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In Lady Charlotte Bury's diary of George IV's times, which has just been republished with additions in London, there is a painful glimpse of the king as a miser. It is related that the queen Caroline said to Lady Charlotte: "Judge what it was to have a drunken husband on one's wedding day, and one who refused to pay for the wedding feast under the gate, where he fell and where I left him."

Mr. Nansen, who is said to have reached the north pole, and Borchgrevink, the discoverer of the supposed continent around the south pole, are not only both Norwegians, but were brought up together, attended the same school, and used to race against each other at the annual snowshoe meetings. Though their missions in life have failed to reveal any part of it, the prospect that their names will be united in history is good.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, the editor of The New York Evangelist, thus notes an interesting feature of the recent meeting of the National Editorial Association at St. Augustine, Fla., which he attended: "The more bonds are issued the less good the treasury has. The beauty about this business is that when the treasury needs gold the bankers and gold brokers need it worse."

And so we go. When we come to the end of the "endless chain" we'll come to the end of gold payments.

The World Will Miss Him.

While we are writing these lines the gentle humorist, Bill Nye, lies dying at his North Carolina home, near Asheville.

It is a sad fate for this master of innocent mirth and laughter to be cut down in his prime. At the age of forty-six life should still promise him much that would add to his happiness, fortune and fame. It is sadder still for the fatal stroke to fall at a time when the victim was cut to the heart by the cruel gibes and sneers of the thoughtless rabble. Last summer, when overwork had shattered his nerves and made him almost a physical and mental wreck, he appeared on the lecture platform at Paterson, N. J., under the influence of a stimulant, and the incident was distorted and exaggerated, and published over the land.

Nye was astounded and hurt beyond expression to find how ready the people he had amused and entertained were to make capital out of his misfortune.

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

## His Grandmother's Way.

Tell you, gran'mother's a queer one—shore! Makes yer heart go pitty-pat! If the wind jes' happens to open a door She'll say there's a sign in that! An' if no one ain't in a rockin' cheer, An' it rocks itself, she will say:

"O dear! O dear! O my! I'm certain 'at somebody's goin' to die!"

O she makes me cry— She makes me cry!

Onct wuz a owl 'at happened to light On our tall chimney top, An' 'screamed an' screamed in the dead o' night,

An' nuthin' could make it stop; An' gran'ma—she uncovered her head: An' almos' frightened me out the bed:

"O dear! O my! I'm certain 'at somebody's goin' to die!"

An' she made me cry— She made me cry!

Thes tell a cow lean over the gate An' below, an' gran'ma—she Will say her prayers if it's soon or late,

An' shake her finger at me. An' then, an' then you'll hear her say, It's a 'sign' w'en the cattle eat that way:

"O dear! O my! I'm certain 'at somebody's goin' to die!"

O she makes me cry— She makes me cry!

Skeerless person you ever seen! Always a-huntin' fer 'signs! Says it's spirts 'at's good or mean If the wind jes' shakes the vines! I always feel skeery w'en gran'ma's aroun', An' think 'at I see things, an' jump at each sound!"

"O dear! O my! I'm certain 'at somebody's goin' to die!"

O she makes me cry— She makes me cry!

—Frank L. Stanton.

We have a brief, blizzard experience in Georgia every year, but it's never cold enough to keep the mockingbirds from singing, and there is always a suspicion of violets somewhere.

Mr. Edgar Fawcett has been abusing the magazines. By the by, Mr. Fawcett used to contribute first-class poetry to their pages. What is the cause of the rupture?

## A Hopeful Note.

What's the use in frettin'— Spendin' time in sighs? One day the sun is settin'— The next he's on the rise.

Somewhere the birds are singin', An' the happy bells are ringin', An' we ain't a-goin' to cry!

It was "Move on!" to the veterans during the war, and it is "Move on!" to the veterans now. We hardly want to grant them ten minutes rest in one place. "Move on! Move on!" is the cry.

If Cuba could just offer about \$2 a day, and rations, she'd get a million patriotic fellows to fight for her.

James Whitcomb Riley says there was never a sunnier-hearted fellow than Bill Nye; and this statement from Riley ought to set at rest the rumors that Nye has been an enemy of the Hoosier poet.

## "IN DINGLEY'S SHOES."

Albany Herald: The cuckoo organs in Georgia are now busy explaining how it was that Hon. H. G. Turner took the place of Mr. Dingley, the republican leader of the house, and spoke for the goldbugs in reply to Crisp, the recognized democratic leader of the house. But no amount of explaining will ever make it look well for Mr. Turner from a loyal democratic standpoint.

Americus Times-Recorder: A goldbug editor heads a laudatory article on Congressman Turner's recent speech thus: "Section 2. Turner stands! In Dingley's shoes, it would seem to unbiased observers."

## Coin for Redemption.

Editor Constitution—The paper obligation, or the promises to pay, of the United States are: Currency certificates; treasury, or Sherman notes; United States notes; or greenbacks; and bonds. All of these obligations except bonds are payable in gold or silver at maturity, but all but the currency certificates are payable in coin.

The government holds on deposit in trust the necessary gold and silver coin and currency to pay or redeem the certificates. The act creating the Sherman notes provides for the redemption of those notes in section three of said act, which is as follows: "When the secretary of the treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act into standard silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the currency certificates, and any gold or silver gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury."

So, for the redemption of the Sherman notes the bullion is provided and the treasury is to turn that bullion into standard silver dollars are placed under the control of the secretary of the treasury, and he is to coin the bullion into standard silver dollars, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the currency certificates, and any gold or silver gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury."

When Finney returned to Atlanta yesterday it was thought that he would explain how the check came into his hands, whether he found it on the streets, whether he had an accomplice, or whether the check was forwarded to him from Macon. But Finney remains silent.

"I don't care to say anything about the case," he said. This was all the officers could get from him. In every way his manner indicated that he was trying to protect some one, and the officers in the case seem to bear this theory out.

It is thought by some of the officers that the check went to Macon, where it was pilfered from the safe, and stolen probably from the office of Clerk Smith. The fact that Finney placed his own name on the check, in his own signature seems to show that he did not think it was wrong to use the name of the clerk.

Excitement at Corbyton.

A Clerk Arrested on a Very Serious Charge.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 20.—(Special.)—Word has reached here that there is great excitement at Corbyton, Tenn., and that a clerk in the general store of P. P. Pitchford & Sons, named John Daniel, has been arrested for assaulting a girl. The complainant is a daughter of John Daniel, a well-to-do storekeeper in the town, who is said to have been found by the police, and when he was found he was alone, committed the offense. Daniel was alone, committed the offense, but the evidence bears out his statements in every particular. Daniel is under arrest, and is closely guarded. Owing to the difficulty of communicating with Corbyton, no further particulars are available.

We may say, completely dried up the taxation source of gold coin supply flowing through the custom houses is clearly shown from the following official facts: For the six months ending December, 1895, the custom duties received at New York amounted to \$45,880,705, of which amount thirty-seven and seventy-nine one-hundredths per cent was in gold coin and certificates, being \$17,234,181. For the ten months ending October, 1895, the custom duties paid at New York amounted to \$36,351,978, and of that amount only two-tenths of 1 per cent, only \$192,785, was in gold coin and certificates, a clear violation of law by those who administer our finances. The law fixing the legal tender of the United States notes or greenbacks makes them a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt and for custom duties. These exceptions are specified on the notes. Yet for the ten months ending October, 1895, there was received at the New York custom house for custom duties the sum of \$2,815,126, or over 65 per cent of the total receipts in greenbacks in violation of law, and further, the receipt of a clear violation of law by those who administer our finances. The law fixing the legal tender of the United States notes or greenbacks, the extent to which they should be made a legal tender for public and private debts, the question was only settled by a conference of the two houses. The settlement made two exceptions to the legal tender character of the notes, the first exception being in the interest of the bondholder and the second in the interest of the government.

By the first exception the government was to pay nothing for the interest on the public debt, the second exception the government was to keep open the source of coin supply through the custom house, as the exception permitted the receipt of gold coin for custom duties. But, as has been shown, the law has been violated to further a policy which advances the interest of the contractionist policy which has absolutely dried up one source of coin supply provided for when the greenbacks were issued. In this connection are not the following questions pertinent?

If the secretary of the treasury assumed the power to violate the law and receive the greenbacks for custom duties can he not assume the same power and force the bondholders to accept greenbacks in payment of interest?

Has the secretary ever paid a foreign bondholder greenbacks for interest due on bonds?

In the face of the facts given it is no wonder that the government has been forced to resort to the last source of coin supply—the source of purchase for the policy pursued of drying up or drying out all other sources and the result is an increase of the bonded interest-bearing indebtedness of the country to the extent of \$28,000,000 within three years, with the end not yet in sight. "What strength, what resources, what vitality, what energy there must be in a nation that is able to ruin itself on a scale so transcendent."

W. S. G.

## The Call That Carlisle Ignored.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, Washington, D. C.—We, the undersigned sixty-one democratic members of the general assembly of Kentucky, who are supporting our caucus nominee for United States senator, believing it to be essential to the preservation of the democratic party in this state that our caucus nominee should have united democratic support, appeal to you as a recognized party leader to request and urge the five democratic members of the general assembly who are not supporting the nominee to join with us in voting for him. Please send word to that effect by wire at once. William Goebel, H. L. Martin, C. J. Bronston and fifty-eight others.

## Whom Does He Shield.

## Finney Is Brought from Alabama to Atlanta for Bond.

B. H. Finney, the young man arrested in Birmingham, charged with stealing from the mails, was brought to Atlanta yesterday morning. He was carried before Clerk Fuller, who released him on the bond of \$300 fixed by the Alabama commissioner.

The case of Finney is one of the most mysterious with which the federal officers have had to deal recently, and one feature presents a puzzle that cannot be solved.

Finney remains mute as a clam. How he came into possession of the check is a question he refuses to answer, but his actions and the evidence drawn out in the preliminary hearing indicate that he is shielding some one.

On the last day of January Mr. F. B. Shepard, who is the general agent of the United States Life Insurance Company in this state, made out a check payable to the order of Bridges Smith, clerk of the county of Macon, for \$100,000. The check was given to Miss Lillian Lukanell, stenographer for Mr. Shepard, to be mailed. The young lady states that she is positive that the letter containing the check was mailed on the day it was given to her.

When the check turned up it was discovered that the clerk at Macon had never received it, but that it had been cashed by Dr. W. F. Hammar, of this city.

In the testimony before the commissioner Dr. Hammar stated that on Sunday, February 24, Finney came to him with the check, stating that he wanted to leave the city and desired to get the money. The check was signed up in proper form and silver dollars until the first day of July, 1891, and after that time he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the currency certificates, and any gold or silver gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury."

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## A MIDNIGHT BATTLE

Deputies Surprise a Gang of Moonshiners and a Fierce Fight Ensues.

THEY FLED FROM THE STILL

Moonshiners Rush Out in Force—How the Fight was Conducted by the Officers.

The life of the deputy marshal is a daring one and his existence is checked with hairbreadth escapes, but an experience of Tuesday night which came to two of the federal officers who returned to Atlanta yesterday eclipses the excitement of all former raids.

Two United States marshals made a miraculous escape and that they live to tell the story is a wonder. The raid was made in Walton county. It was learned some time ago in the office of the collector that there was a gang of moonshiners in operation in that district. The keen eyes of the deputies were turned in that direction. Officers Meredith and Ammond, two of the most reliable men connected with the service, were detailed to run the still down. The raid was planned for Tuesday night and a local officer in Walton county was carried along to guide the deputies and keep them company.

What has become of this local officer is a question, but it was reported Wednesday morning that a streak of humanity was seen dashing through Monroe about daylight and the deputy, who was carrying a secure trace of their co-rider.

The whiskey factory was located in the dark of a lonely forest. It was built on a small branch that bubbled through fence and thicket carrying away the refuse or "slops," as they are known in the parlance of the moonshiner, to the river. It was in the far hours of the night that the deputies found this branch and set out at a good pace for the still, which was nearly a mile distant. The moon had dropped over behind the hills and the "boots" of the owls told the officers that daylight had come. The darkness deepened until it was almost impossible to see a yard in front and once or twice the officers lost their way in the wilderness of brush. It was not long, however, before a light gleamed out through the woods and the sound of a man's voice was heard, assuring the moonshiners that they had at last found where the essence of corn was manufactured. One of the officers skirted toward the still and came back with the information that at least eight men were at work there. He had seen three negroes and judged from the conversation that there were that many more white men in the place. How to proceed was the question—whether to separate and attack the still from different directions or whether to make a bold rush into the place together. The officers were creeping closer to the place.

But their presence had been detected. All at once the moonshiners made a rush for the door, leaping out and yelling lustily. The officers ran forward, in the face of the lights and the moonshiners were in total darkness. Friends did not know foe. Two officers rushed into each other's arms and each thought he was catching a moonshiner. One of the officers declared that he captured a leader of the gang and was putting handcuffs on him when the rest made a rally and rescued him.

In the meantime Officer Meredith had fallen in the branch and was foundering about in the icy water. The moonshiners had formed in line in the skirt of woods. They determined upon force. All at once a volley rang out. The deputies realized that they were in imminent danger. From the flash of the rifles they could see where the moonshiners were gathered. Officer Ammond returned fire and dropped on the ground. As he did a rifle ball whizzed above and buried itself in the tree. Then there was silence. The moonshiners slipped off into the darkness. Deputies Ammond and Meredith at last found each other. Neither was injured, but Meredith was stiffened by the freezing water. The local officer from Monroe, who had been found, was thought that he had been shot, but no trace of him could be found and the officers were at last in the hands of the law. It was learned yesterday morning when the deputies passed through Monroe that the missing man had been seen still keeping pace with the March wind. It was a "taming battle," but the force was against the deputies and their escape was wonderful.

"TAMING OF THE SHREW."

Girls of the High School Heard Shakespeare by a New Yorker.

The Mallon Society of the Girls' High school held its regular meeting yesterday and the girls were treated to a recital of one of Shakespeare's plays by a dramatist from New York.

Mr. Hannibal Williams recited "Taming of the Shrew" to the school and many visitors. The recital was especially good and the girls and visitors were well entertained. Among the visitors were several members of the board of education—President Thomson and Messrs. Bray and Hulsey.

Mr. Williams makes a specialty of reciting Shakespeare's plays and is well known over the country. He recites in public schools. He recited "Taming of the Shrew" in full yesterday and occupied about two hours, but his hearers were well entertained.

WALKED ACROSS THE FLOOR.

Deputy Marshal Mitchell is Improving Rapidly.

Mr. Oliver Mitchell, deputy United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia, is rapidly recovering from the recent stroke of paralysis. Mr. Mitchell was able to move across his bedroom floor yesterday afternoon with the assistance of friends who were with him. He is now sitting up in bed and is able to walk with the aid of crutches. He is now reasonably certain of a complete recovery at no distant date and is rapidly improving. Mr. Mitchell will be able to be out within the next ten days or two weeks.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

That Body Met in Regular Session, but It Was Short.

The board of aldermen convened in regular session yesterday afternoon with the full board, except Mr. Hirsch, being present. The session was a short one, because there was little to do. The papers from the finance committee which passed the meeting of the council were taken up and concurred in. The most important of the papers were the balance sheet made by the city comptroller, showing the balance of the appropriations for the year 1896 yet unexpended was \$1,664,209.62 and the amount of warrant drawn upon the treasury for the year 1896 was \$1,664,209.62.

The board concurred in some sewer work which had been passed up and passed several awards for street repair, besides confirming the award by the council of contracts for curbing, sewerage and concrete.

The board also authorized the carrying out of Mr. Bell's resolution looking to condemnation proceedings to start work on Alabama street bridge.

TO GIVE A CONCERT.

Young Ladies of the Baptist Churches Educating a Young Minister.

The Baptist young ladies of the city are educating a young minister. They are holding a concert at the city hall on Monday night and will give a concert at the city hall on Monday night. The concert will be given at the city hall on Monday night. The concert will be given at the city hall on Monday night.

DR. ROSS ON CHARACTER.

The Distinguished Editor Will Lecture in Atlanta This Evening.

Dr. E. E. Ross, the distinguished editor of The Nashville Christian Advocate, will lecture at Epworth Methodist church this evening at 7:30 o'clock on "The Forces that Make Character."

As a master of the English language Dr. Ross has no superior in the southern Methodist church. He has a host of admirers in Atlanta who will be glad of an opportunity to hear him lecture this evening.

His audience will be a large one and every one who hears him will be highly entertained.

## AN UP-TO-DATE DARKY.

SMOOTH COLORED CITIZEN SWINDLES A STOREKEEPER.

Diamond Front Darky Inspires Confidence and Plays a Bold Game Successfully.

C. C. Ray, of 146 Decatur street, a storekeeper, was cleverly swindled to the amount of \$10 by a stylish darky and a check for \$10 was given him yesterday morning. With an air of self-importance and display of great dignity the smooth darky walked into Ray's store and proceeded to purchase a few articles. He acted as if he owned several banks and by making his appearance in the store had condescended to put himself on a par with ordinary humans.

Storekeeper Ray was greatly impressed with the appearance of his customer. The negro was dressed in the height of fashion. The fashionable customer flashed out a roll of papers and money when he had completed his purchases. The amount due the storekeeper was figured up and it was found to be \$12.50.

"My name is Jo Smith and I have a check here for \$10 which you can cash for me after deducting the amount of my purchase," said the darky, who is much above the average in intelligence. "The check was given me by Mr. Thomas A. Slater in settlement of an obligation to me and you will find it all right. If you do not care to accommodate me I have the money."

"Why, certainly, that will be all right," said Mr. Ray, after scrutinizing the paper and taking another close look at his customer. The demeanor of the latter was in no manner suspicious and when he had finished the check he handed over the \$12.50 and \$2.50 cash in exchange for his check he departed.

Upon presenting the check to the bank on which it was an order for \$10, payable to Jo Smith, alleged to have been signed by Thomas A. Slater, the storekeeper learned that the paper was a forgery and worthless.

The police are looking for the smooth colored citizen.

Chicken Thieves Galore.

Recently the chicken thieves have been making big hauls of fowls in every section of the city. Night after night the sleeping citizen has been robbed of his choicest breed of fowls and considerable complaint has been made to the police. It is fine and valuable hens and roosters and chickens of all sorts, sizes and descriptions have been bagged by the hungry crows early in the morning.

Two in a Night.

Chicken thieves visited the residence of C. J. Cochran, at 58 Kelly street, Wednesday night. They carried away a large number of fine breed fowls.

On the same night the roost of R. M. Nix, 52 West Calhoun street, was robbed of a lot of chickens. Other robberies of the kind are reported to the police daily.

TRAVELER IN TROUBLE.

Young Chattanooga Held as an Escapee from the Stockade.

Thomas Agan, a long-haired youth, claiming Chattanooga as his former home, is being held by the police at the city station here as an escapee from the city stockade and also for a prospective case of larceny from the house. He is strongly suspected of having stolen a valuable watch and a coat belonging to the Pullman street citizen developed and Agan will be held for a full investigation before being returned to the stockade to serve out the remainder of his term.

Agan is a typical young traveler. His clothing indicates that he is a character of the worst kind and by his means of visible means of support the police took charge of him about two weeks ago on the common charge of idling and loitering about the city. He was regarded as a dangerous character and when arraigned in the police court Judge Andy Calhoun sized him up as an undesirable citizen, or rather visitor.

Agan was sentenced to a term in the city stockade and transferred to that institution the same day. After working a day or two he made his escape and departed from the city. He was caught on the eighth day of labor. A look-out was kept for Agan and Wednesday afternoon Detectives Lanford and Harris located and captured him. Yesterday the suspicion that he made way with the overcoat belonging to the Pullman street citizen developed and Agan will be held for a full investigation before being returned to the stockade to serve out the remainder of his term.

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## TO LIVE IN CLOUDS

Negroes Preparing to Ascend Early Next Month.

THEY HOLD NIGHTLY MEETINGS

Queer Scenes Enacted at Some of Their Gatherings—Story of Their Remarkable Belief.

Members of the Church of the Faith, numbering about one hundred, who believe that on the 6th day of March, two weeks from now, they will be carried up to the clouds to where Jesus will descend, are holding nightly meetings in the city.

The very hour for the descent of Jesus and the ascension of the faithful of the members of the Church of the Faith is known to them, they say. The time is March 6th, Jerusalem time, at 6 o'clock p. m., or March 6th, 6 o'clock a. m., by our time.

They say that a trumpet sound will be heard at that hour and a cloud will descend from the heavens with Jesus; the sound will awaken the patriarchs like Abraham, who believed in God before the coming of Christ, and they will come up from their graves and with the hundred and forty and four thousand virgins who they will ascend to the cloud where Jesus is.

No other demonstration will be seen or heard except the sound of the trumpet, but all people, say the members of the Church of the Faith, will hear that sound. Then for five years and sixty-two days they will reign among the clouds. After this time has passed then the faithful and the patriarchs will descend to the earth, where Jesus will take up His reign of 3,000 years. This will come to pass on the 27th day of April, 1907. One thousand years after the earthly reign is finished will come the final end.

The arguments sustaining the beliefs of the members of the Church of the Faith or the Ascensionists, are derived from some fanatic's understanding of the Bible. It is said that there are a great many white people all over the country who believe in this religion, but the belief here is confined nearly altogether to negroes. There is said to be only one white man here who shares the belief—a man named Christian.

The Church of Faith building is a little shabby little room built off to itself out on the further side of Summerhill, the negro settlement on the east side of Fraser street. It is built at the rear of the Richmond street, a street occupied altogether by negroes. In a shanty run by live John Smith and Anderson Rogers. These are the colored leaders of the meetings. Each and every night they meet with the room crowded uncomfortably with followers of that strange religion, which is by no means local. Rogers is said to be from St. Louis, where he first became a believer in ascensionism.

Three years ago or more he and another negro named L. H. Anderson came here and organized a church here. The church grew quickly. Anderson and Rogers were the sole class leaders and were the "big niggers" in the church. Suddenly it was discovered that Anderson did not possess the faith he professed. He was expelled from the fellowship of the church—the withdrawal being a compromise of a challenge to leave. There are, however, two theories as to the reason Anderson left the church. One is that he died, which disproves his having the faith, and the other is that he was expelled. Anderson is not a member of the Church of Faith in Atlanta now, and if he ascends on the 6th of March he will ascend from some other point besides Summerhill.

John Smith, who is about thirty years old, succeeded Anderson, the erring brother, as second leader of the church. Side by side, united in love and faith, John Smith and Anderson Rogers lead a hundred negroes of Summerhill in the belief that they will never see but that on March 6th they will ascend to the clouds alive—in flesh.

The scriptures upon which the Ascensionists base their belief are found in both the Old and New Testaments. Some important passages are these:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you if a man keep the commandments which I have given him, he shall not come to me."—Matthew vii, 21.

"So shall we ever be with Him."—Thess. ii, 12.

"I will ransom them from the powers of the grave; I will redeem them from every hand."—Psalm xlii, 7.

"They that believe on me shall have everlasting life."—John vi, 40.

The religion was originated by a white man years ago. This man, it is said, named himself "L. H. Anderson" and died at that hour. This incident takes strong hold of the superstitious negroes.

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SPECIAL SALES

Aggressive and Up-to-Date Retailers.

The bone of contention is your patronage. We seek it on the basis of giving you honest merchandise lower than the same is offered by other stores.

Below you will find enumerated articles of value:

SILKS.

Not so much a special sale but prices that only J. M. High & Co. can make on KAI KAI SILKS; limit fifteen yards to a customer, from 9 o'clock to 12 Friday, yer yard..... 11c

Lot No. 2, worth from 85c to \$1.25, you can buy at..... 39c

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

Fifty dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, new goods, laundered collars and cuffs, good value at 89 cents; to make it lively we will sell at..... 39c

RIBBONS.

500 pieces new Ribbons, all silk, every conceivable color. Nos. 9 and 12 included, at..... 10c

J. M. HIGH & CO.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—One first-class carriage blacksmith. N. C. Spence Carriage Company, Atlanta, Ga. feb 21-2t

WANTED—Drug clerk, experienced and competent. Sloan Bros, Greenville, S. C. feb 21-2t

WANTED—A general carriage blacksmith. Address, Klein & Martin, Athens, Ga. feb 21-2t

AGENTS—Greatest offer given by any newspaper—Fifty Cents to agents on each dollar. The Catholic News is endorsed by the Catholic Bishops, Priests and eminent writers as the leading Catholic Family Weekly. Subscription price, One Year by Mail, One Dollar—Canvassers are allowed the large commission of 25 per cent on each \$1.00. Agents wanted in every Catholic parish in every city and town. Experience not necessary. Write for sample copy. Address The Catholic News, 15 Barclay street, New York. feb 21-2t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—White woman with references for cook; small family; room on lot. Annie 24 Temple Court. feb 21-2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, with years of experience in court law and general office work, seeks situation. L. A. K. Conkling Building and Loan Association of Savannah, Address E. W. Bell, secretary, Savannah, Ga. feb 21-2t

WANTED—Salesman.

FOR WEEK and expenses to sell cigars; experience unnecessary; special inducements. Valley Cigar Company, 87 Lewis Mo. feb 16-2t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

HANDSOME 6-r. cottage, 150 Forest avenue, two new 5-r. houses, corner Currier and Piedmont avenues. Apply 64 Forest avenue. feb 20 4t

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

BRIGHT, SUNNY rooms, at 11 Cone street, one block from postoffice; nicely furnished; hot and cold baths. feb 21-2t

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**BRILLIANT AS A DIAMOND**  
The Libbey Cut Glass,  
**PURE AS CRYSTAL**  
The Libbey Cut Glass,  
**Absolutely Without a Rival**  
The Libbey Cut Glass,  
**DON'T MARRY WITHOUT IT**  
The Libbey Cut Glass,  
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**ALTANTA AGENTS,**  
**47 WHITEHALL ST.**

## fraud!!!

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for **canadian club** old oscar pepper four aces be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from re-filled bottles.

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fine whiskeys.  
marietta and forsyth sts.  
hello! no. 378.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of testimonials sent FREE. DR. H. N. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 1015 Whitehall St.

**OUR METHOD NEVER FAILS TO CURE**  
All diseases that have been neglected or failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands soon get well under our treatment. Sufferers wishing speedy relief and a sure cure should call on or write Dr. H. N. Woolley & Co., for their symptom blanks.

**SPECIALTIES:**  
Syphilis, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, Piles and all Rectal Diseases.  
Office room 202 Norcross building, No. 212 Marietta street, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets. Hours 8 to 12 m. 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 1 p. m.

## Stop and Think!

Don't give up. Don't be one of the unfortunate ones. Disease becomes deep-seated and master of your whole life. Don't become one of those chronic invalids who are always talking about "what used to be" or "what they might have done." Grasp the situation. Do not hesitate. In the future lies your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all DELICATE DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN AND WOMEN.

**DR. HATHAWAY & CO.**  
Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged specialists to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

**WEAK MEN AND WOMEN! DO YOU WANT TO BE CURED?**  
We can with certainty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can do it. Our grateful patients testify to our success over the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine used. Write to us if you have any of the following diseases: Night Emissions, Impotency, Weakness, Neuritis, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Piles, Sores, Pimples on face, etc.  
**WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following: Female Weakness, Displacements, Bearing Down, Irregularities, Barrenness, Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on face, or any disease peculiar to your sex.** Patient treated and cured. No charge sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Blank No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases. 10c for reference book for men and women. Address  
**DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,**  
22 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Rooms 34 and 35 Inman Building. Office Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

**MERIT WINS.**  
Look for this "ROYAL BLUE" Trade Mark. Alligator Brand. Insect Exterminator instantly destroys roaches, bedbugs and all kinds of insects. Only horse to use it once a year. Indorsed by every leading hotel, and is sold at all restaurants in Atlanta. Call or write for our pamphlet—our dollar size, this season 75c by mail. Beware of peddlers and frauds.  
**ROYAL CHEMICAL CO.,**  
Trade Mark. 56 Peachtree street.

**RECEIVER'S SALE**  
Of Electrical Appliances.  
By virtue of an order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of the superior court, made in the case of Thomas C. Williams vs. the Loderie-Williams Brothers et al., undersigned receiver in said case will receive, for sale by public auction, the electrical appliances and other personal property of the said Loderie-Williams Company, such bids to be opened in the presence of the receiver at 9 o'clock a. m., February 25, 1896, at the office of the receiver, 25 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., and the property of the inventory thereof will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms cash on acceptance of bid. This, February 15, 1896.  
**W. W. TURNER, Receiver.**  
ROBERT ZAHNER, Attorney, Feb 15 to Feb 25

## TATE WINS HIS CASE

The Jury Found Verdicts In His Favor In Two Cases Yesterday.

**MUCH MONEY WAS AT STAKE**  
The Suit Was One of Long Standing and Was Brought Against Mr. J. P. Harrison.

Congressman Carter Tate was plaintiff in a suit in Judge Reid's court yesterday, which was one of the most important cases tried in that court in a long time.

The cases of Tate against Harrison consumed the entire day yesterday in the first division of the city court. Just before the hour of adjournment the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff and the court then adjourned for the day.

The cases which were disposed of involve a large amount of money and the legal complications which have followed the matter since it found its way into the courts have been many and tedious. It is probable that the cases will now be appealed to the supreme court.

Early in 1881 Mr. James P. Harrison contracted to buy from Hon. Carter Tate and his father and brothers a large body of land in Pickens county, which was valuable chiefly for the marble interests. He agreed, so it is said, to pay \$22,000 for the lands and it is claimed he has only paid about \$1,000.

The contract provided that \$1,000 of the purchase money should be indorsed by Mr. Z. D. Harrison, which was done. Much of the land was under lease to Clements and others, which was having about ninety years to run. The rental stipulated to be paid by the lessees was \$1,500 per annum. In the contract between Tate and Mr. Harrison, the Tate was to be guaranteed that the lease would yield \$1,200 per annum rental during its continuance, but this guarantee was not to run beyond the forfeiture of the lease, and by the terms of the lease it would be forfeited at any time upon the non-payment of the rentals. The contract further stipulated that as to some of the lands only the marble interests were to be conveyed; as to other parts of the land full title was to be made, and as to still other parts, only quit claim titles were to be made, and the time named in the stipulations, on two conditions. One condition was that the rate of interest on all the notes except one indorsed by Z. D. Harrison was to be raised from 6 to 10 per cent and the other was that the interest on the notes was to be paid by the Tate.

The defense insisted on failure of consideration. Mr. Harrison urged that the transfer of the claimants' lease to him and the execution of the deed of the warranties and quit claims, were conditions precedent. Another condition precedent that he insisted upon was that the parties to the contract agreed to secure him an option from Mr. S. C. Tate, the owner of an undivided interest in the land, to purchase the same at a price he had contracted to pay for the interests of the plaintiffs.

On objection from the counsel of the plaintiffs, Judge Reid excluded all testimony from the jury as to the alleged oral contract, a subsequent oral contract was admitted between Mr. Harrison and the plaintiffs, and the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Harrison.

Before the verdict was taken, plaintiffs counsel voluntarily entered a credit on the note against the Tate, and the Tate failing due, covering rentals collected since the execution of the original contract amounting to \$1,500. The Tate's case will be appealed to the supreme court.

The plaintiffs were represented by Attorney Anderson, Felder & Davis. The defendants' counsel was Harrison & Peeples.

**TO TRANSFORM THE HOTEL.**  
Many Changes To Be Made in the Kimball's Interior.

The interior of the Kimball house is to be completely transformed. Changes are to be made that will make the place look as if a new building had gone up.

Lessee Joseph Thompson is responsible for the changes. Since he took hold of the hotel he has made several radical changes and contemplates many more. His latest plan and the one that will be immediately put into execution, concerns the rotunda of the hotel.

On the massive columns in the hotel he will place beveled mirrors, which will add much to the brightness and beauty of the hotel. These will be put up at once. Mr. Thompson's plan does not stop here. He proposes to erect in the center of the rotunda a beautiful fountain, which will surround with a fountain of water. The fountain, presenting a tropical scene of rare beauty. Goldfish will play in the water. The fountain will be placed on the south side of the rotunda and will be placed in a large box containing growing flowers. These will be beautiful and varied. These changes will completely transform the appearance of the hotel.

These changes will be made in due time. The barber shop has been leased and furnished, and only white barbers will be employed.

**"Oldest Inhabitant" Succumbs.**  
Wilmington, N. C., February 20.—The thaw continued throughout last night and the tremendous snow fall has almost disappeared. It is considered by the oldest citizens that such a fall of snow has not been seen here for ninety years, if ever before. The depth was twelve inches on a level. The weather bureau's measurement was twelve and one-tenth inches.

The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are unsurpassed in medical history, as proved by the voluntary statements by the thousands to whom it has given health and strength.

**Wanted.**  
One hundred fine baby carriage buyers at Rhodes, Snook & Haverly Furniture Company; the best carriage ever shown in Atlanta. Write to Rhodes, Snook & Haverly Furniture Company, 1015 Whitehall street. Send for samples.

**PERSONAL.**  
C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

**Out of sorts!**  
take **Brown's Iron Bitters.**

## WHERE THE RACE STANDS.

CONFERENCE OF NEGROES TO BE HELD IN ALABAMA.

Booker Washington at the Head of an Eminently Practical Movement for His Race's Good.

Booker T. Washington, the first leader of his race to sound a strong practical note in the development of his race, is at the head of a movement which will culminate in a few days in an interesting meeting at Tuskegee, Ala.

It is a conference of the progressive members of the race, held for the purpose of racial development and to find just where the race stands.

It is the annual Tuskegee negro conference and will be held at Tuskegee, Ala., March 5, 1896, under the auspices of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The object of this conference will be, as in previous years, to hear from the lips of representatives of the masses of the colored people themselves the facts as to their present industrial, educational and religious condition, and to have suggestions from the colored people themselves as to the proper remedies for present evils.

On the 6th of March there will be a workers' conference, composed, as heretofore, of representatives from the different religious organizations and institutions in the south devoted to the interest of the colored people. In the past between twenty-five and thirty institutions have been represented in these conferences, and it is expected that the representation will be larger this year.

As a result of these Tuskegee conferences other efforts on the same plan have been organized in many parts of the south. As a result of these and other agencies the improvement in the industrial, moral and educational life of the masses of the people in the black belt of the south is most encouraging. Under such influences the one-room cabin is fast being replaced.

Between seven and eight hundred colored people attended the conference held at Tuskegee last year, and as many are expected this year. As last year, women's conference will also be held.

**WITH INSURANCE MEN.**  
Items of Interest Among the Atlanta Policy Writers.

Mr. C. W. Gilmore, cashier of the Lancashire Insurance Company, will leave on the 1st of next month for Dallas, Tex., to attend the annual convention of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, who have their headquarters at Dallas for their Texas agencies. Mr. Gilmore has been connected with the Lancashire for a number of years and they will lose a most competent and well liked assistant.

Mr. Ashley L. Beldier, general agent for the American Life Insurance Company, will leave next week for Baltimore, Md., his former home, where he will accept the company's general agency and will take charge of the Maryland agencies with headquarters at Baltimore. Mr. Beldier was the first to establish the agency in Georgia for the American Life and has met with much success for the company. Who will succeed him here has not yet been determined. A bright star in the Atlanta insurance office will be missing when he leaves.

It is reported that District Superintendent John B. Cook, of the Connecticut Mutual Life, will soon leave the city.

Florida has for many years been looked upon by insurance men as a barren field for successful insurance business. Policy writers it is true, have always dotted themselves with a winter trip to that land of summer, while the blasts of boreas were setting in their work in more northern climes, but it is now being regarded as a matter of business never entered the brain of the insurance trier. This was, as a popular song says, "Some time ago and things have changed you know," and so we find the insurance men of the state showing to the intended subject of the agents' chase and it is on business strictly that the agent makes the trip. The truth of matters in Florida is rapidly growing rapidly in population and northern interests are being centered there every year. The field for agencies is not covered by any means and there is plenty. Some of the best territory for the writing of insurance can be found in and around the many new towns that have sprung up in the northern part of the state during late years since the capital of many northern capitalists has been put into well-paying investments there.

**SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.**  
October Term, 1895—Order of Circuits and Cases Undisposed Of.

Northern. . . . . 5  
Columbia. . . . . 5  
Northeastern. . . . . 13  
Blue Ridge. . . . . 13  
Cherokee. . . . . 13  
Rome. . . . . 13  
Tallahassee. . . . . 20  
Albany. . . . . 20

W. B. Sparks, receiver, v. Mayor, et al. of Macon, et al. Argument concluded.

J. M. Culpender, v. Sallie J. Culpender. Argument.

Neil et al. v. John Heinrich & Co. Withdrawn.

**The Modern Way**  
Commends itself to the well informed, to the pleasantly and effectively. It is formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers, without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very pleasant to take, and effects are troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

**Old and New School Books.**  
Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 21 Marietta street. sep 1-12

**Back to the City.**  
Mr. J. D. Allen, of Brown & Allen, after spending two weeks in Columbus and other points in southwest Georgia, has just returned to Atlanta. Mr. Allen is one of Atlanta's most popular young men and his many friends are more than glad to see him back.

**Second-Hand School Books.**  
At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 21 Marietta street. sep 1-12

**Change of Schedule, Southern Railway.**  
Effective Sunday, February 23, Train No. 8, between Atlanta and Brunswick, formerly leaving Atlanta at 8 a. m., will leave at 7 p. m., from Brunswick, now arriving at 7 p. m., will arrive Atlanta 10:30 a. m.  
Train No. 19, from Fort Valley, formerly reaching Atlanta at 10:30 a. m., will arrive 10:30 a. m.  
Train No. 20, between Atlanta and Fort Valley, now leaving Atlanta 4:30 p. m., will leave at 4 o'clock p. m.  
Train No. 3, between Atlanta and Chattanooga, now leaving Atlanta 12:30 p. m., will leave at 2 p. m. feb 21-22

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**  
Take laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Twenty-five cents.

**Traveling Palaces**  
The finest trains in the south are those from Atlanta via the Southern railway and the Crescent route from Atlanta to Cincinnati and the north. Through solid trains to Cincinnati. Be sure your tickets read via the Queen and Crescent route. feb 21-22

**Old School Books**  
Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 21 Marietta street. sep 1-12

## The Instinct

Of many men is to dress fashionably and economically.  
We sell nearly all that class.

**Eads-Mellor**

## A HOTEL IN COURT

Argument Was Heard in the Hotel Jackson Case Yesterday.

**NO DECISION WAS REACHED**  
Judge Candler Stated That He Would Announce His Decision After Considering the Evidence.

The Hotel Jackson case was heard in chambers yesterday before Judge Candler and the entire day was consumed in hearing the argument.

After hearing the evidence and argument in the case Judge Candler announced that he would reserve his decision and will announce it later. The issue yesterday did not touch upon the injunction issued in regard to the firms which furnished the furniture and bar fixtures, but the case against the Jackson Hotel Company.

Some time ago Mr. Wilmer Moore, administrator of the estate of Captain Henry Jackson, had issued two warrants, one a dispossessory warrant and the other a distress warrant. The distress warrant was levied on all the property in the hotel and Sheriff Barnes gave Mr. Camp three days' notice to deliver the property. Mr. Camp then was granted an injunction by Judge Candler against the Jackson Hotel Company.

The counsel for the estate made the statement that Captain Jackson owned stock in the Okefenokee swamp enterprise, in the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, and in the Georgia Gas and Electric Company, which paid handsome dividends. It was also stated that the Jackson hotel was worth \$50,000, but was mortgaged for \$30,000.

**History of the Case.**  
In May, 1895, Captain Jackson leased the hotel building to W. A. Camp and for five years the rental was to be \$40,000 for the entire five years or \$3,000 per year. The lease provided that during the months of October, November and December, 1895, Captain Jackson should pay to W. A. Camp \$10,000, which should be credited on the last year of the lease and pay a portion of the fourth year. Captain Jackson obligated himself to pay the balance of the lease and securities to Camp to secure him for the faithful application of the surplus rental and during the three months of October, November and December, 1895, the regular rental was \$2,000 per month and during the three months of October, November and December, 1895, the regular rental was \$2,000 per month. On January 1, 1896, Captain Jackson failed to pay up the \$10,000 and Mr. Moore, as administrator, failed to put up the \$5,000 as security and only temporary administration was allowed. Camp declined to pay this \$5,000 until all the conditions of the lease were complied with. The \$5,000 was refused to pay this \$5,000. Mr. Moore took out a distress warrant, not only for that amount, but for the balance of the surplus. The \$10,000 which was to be paid in October, November and December, 1895, was not paid. Mr. Camp out of the hotel. The distress warrant was levied on all the property in the hotel and the sheriff seized it and were seeking to put him out of the premises and in which he asked that Captain Jackson's estate be abandoned. The court then ordered that the surplus rent paid of \$2,000 be refunded Mr. Camp. Judge Clark gave Mr. Camp three days' notice under the distress warrant to quit. Mr. Camp then fled and was seeking to put him out of the premises and in which he asked that Captain Jackson's estate be abandoned. The court then ordered that the surplus rent paid of \$2,000 be refunded Mr. Camp. 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